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Armistead, who married Mary Latham Curle, sister of Judge William R. W. Curle; 2. James; 3. Robert, clerk of Blandford Church from 1771 to 1787; died in Petersburg, where his will, proved in 1802, names wife Margaret, sons Harry and Patrick, daughters Euphan and Polly (see QUARTERLY, VII., 183). 4. Thomas, who moved to Blandford, and died in Petersburg in 1791. His wife, Margaret, made her will in 1777, and it was proved in 1792. She was a widow Fawn when she married Armistead, and had a son, John Fawn. She mentions, in 1777, her present husband, Thomas Armistead, daughter Anna Currie Armistead, and such other children "as I may have by my present husband, Thomas Armistead." Witness, John Thweatt. Probably a son, born later, was Theodorick Armistead, of Norfolk (QUARTERLY, VII., 183). 5. Moss Wallace Armistead, whose will, proved in Elizabeth City county, 1786, names wife Catherine, son Moss and daughters Ann, Mary, Priscilla (QUARTERLY, VII., 182). 6. Euphan married Joseph Selden.

THE YORKTOWN-WASHINGTON MULBERRY TREE.

(*Communicated.*)

"The tree is there—what remains of it; so at least say those who have long dwelt under the shadow of its offspring, which has grown out of the parent stump. During a visit to Yorktown before the celebration (the Centennial, 1881), the writer was curious to fix the site of Washington's headquarters, which, with the plans of the siege and the aid of an officer of the United States Engineer Corps, it was not difficult to do. The site has always been known as "Washington Lodge," where a house stands, whose occupant, Mr. Jones, assured us that a fine old mulberry tree adjoining the premises was the lineal continuation of the one under which Washington slept, as stated. This tradition in his family comes straight down from his grandfather, who was a Virginia militiaman at the siege. The original house which Washington soon made his quarters, and in front of which he also pitched his marquee, was burned down during the late war, only the kitchen chimneys of the historic building remaining. Irving had heard and states that the tree was a mulberry. It stands two and a half miles back of Yorktown, undisturbed, unvisited, unphotographed. J."

The Magazine of American History, Vol. VIII., Part I., New York, 1882, p. 205.

This letter is a reference to Mr. Winthrop's speech at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1881.

I have been to the house when it was owned and occupied by Mr. John Allen Jones. One of his sons is in the Valentine Museum in Richmond. G.

RECORD OF THE PEAKED MOUNTAIN CHURCH,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA.

EDITED BY PROF. WM. J. HINKE AND CHARLES E. KEMPER.

This record is one of the oldest and most important German record-books to be found in the upper part of the Shenandoah Valley. It contains much historical and genealogical information about the early German Reformed and Lutheran settlers in Rockingham county, which cannot be found anywhere else. It gives us for the first time the name of the earliest Reformed minister who preached in that region, the Rev. I. C. van Gemuenden. He ministered to the congregation from February, 1762, to December, 1763. His name shows that he was either born in Holland or of Dutch descent. Unfortunately nothing else is known of him at present.

The Reformed elders in 1762 were Jacob Perschinger (baptism No. 37), John Hetterich (No. 44), and George Zimmermann (No. 45). One of the Lutheran elders was Charles Risch (No. 44).

The first church, mentioned in April, 1762, was located near the mill-race of Mr. Herrmann (Nos. 40 and 64). The congregation also had a school in 1762, because the Lutheran schoolmaster, Gottfried Christian Leuthmanns Leonhardt, is mentioned (No. 43) in that year.

The second church was dedicated on October 23, 1768, by the Lutheran pastor, the Rev. John Schwarbach. On October 31, 1769, an agreement was signed by forty-five persons, according to which the church was to be a union church of Reformed and Lutheran people. The second church was located near the Stony creek.

The third church was dedicated, according to a later record, on May 27, 1804. This building was occupied jointly by the Reformed and Lutherans till recently, when the Reformed people separated and erected a new church, known as "Brown Memorial Reformed Church," in honor of one of their former pastors. It is located at McGaheysville, Va.

The record now published belongs to the Reformed congregation, although it contains many Lutheran entries. Is a folio volume of 156 pages, many of which have remained blank. It contains mostly baptismal entries, 316 in all, together with some communicant lists, extending from 1792–1797, and a few marriage and burial records. The original copy of the agreement of 1769 is still in existence. It is prefaced to the record as a fitting introduction.